MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." [E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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From the Baltimore Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. No. 8.

Lime.—I have before stated, that the principal earths concerned in vegetation were silex or sand, clay or lime. I have shown that sand and clay, perform no other part in the process of vegetation, than that of forming a location for the plant and an apparatus in which the *cookery*, if I may be allowed the expression, of the vegetable pabulum, is digested and fitted for absorption by the roots of plants; and these earths likewise, from a bed in which the plant is held firmly by its roots in that position, which best promotes the regular functions of all its parts. The species of earth which remains to be mentioned, performs a more immediate agency in the process of vegetation than either of the other two.

Lime may be styled the flux of the crude materials which are to be reduced to a soluble state, before they can be appropriated to the nourishment of plants. This earth was supposed to be a simple uncompounded substance, until it was demonstrated by Sir H. Davy to be a compound, formed by the union of oxygen with a metallic base, to which he gave the name of *calcium*. There is only one known combination of calcium and oxygen, which forms the important substance called lime, or oxyde of calcium. The proportions in which these two substances unite, has never been accurately ascertained, owing to the volatile nature of its metallic base. The prime equivalent of the oxyd of calcium in the carbonate of lime, (called marble) has been determined with much precision, by an instrument invented by Dr. Ure, and is found to be in 100 parts, 43.60 carbonic acid + 56.4 lime.

Lime is usually obtained for chemical purposes, from marble of the whitest kind or from calcareous spar, by long exposure to a strong red heat. It is a soft white substance of specific gravity 2.3. It requires an intense heat for its fusion, and has never yet been volatilized. It is soluble according to Davy in 450 parts of water, and 760 parts according to other chemists. If a little water is sprinkled on newly burnt lime, it is rapidly absorbed with the evolution of much heat and vapor. This constitutes the phenomena called slacking. The heat proceeds from the consolidation of the liquid water into the lime, forming a *hydrate*, as slacked lime is now called. It is a compound of 3.56 parts of lime and 1.125 of water; or very nearly 3 to 1. If lime water be exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and becomes an insoluble carbonate of lime, while the water remains pure. Lime water renders vegetable blues green; yellows, brown; and restores to reddened litmus its usual purple.

When lime is heated strongly in contact with chlorine, oxygen is expelled and chlorine is absorbed. For every two parts in volume of chlorine that disappear, one of oxygen is obtained; when liquid muriate of lime is evaported to dryness, and ignited, it forms the same substance, or chloride of calcium. It consists of 2.56 calcium + 4.45 chlorine = 7.01. Chlorine combines also with oxyd of calcium or lime forming the very important substance used in bleaching, under the name of oxymuriate of lime; but which is more correctly called chloride of lime.

The genus called lime, embraces nine species; of these the carbonate, in some respects, forms the most interesting species in the mineral kingdom. It exists more abundantly than any other simple mineral, and by some is supposed to form one eighth part of the crust of the globe. In fact calcareous minerals of this species are every day produced, arising either from the disentegration of carbonate of lime, which had previously existed in the mineral kingdom or proceeding from the decomposition of calcareous substances, once attached to animals.

It is an opinion maintained by some that all calcareous matter has been derived from animal origin; however that may be, it is certain that there is a rapid production of this substance in the tropical climate by shell-fish. I once witnessed an instance of this fact, being on the coast of Africa, in a vessel, the bottom of which was not coppered, it became very foul, and at Sierra Leone she was cast down and the bottom scraped; on arriving at Monrovia, after a passage of fifteen days, the vessel was again examined, and other barnacles were found attached to her bottom, with carbonacious shells, full six inches long, which had grown in that time. From whence was this carbonaceous matter derived? Was the metalic base or calcium secreted by the insect? If we can admit *that* to have been the fact, the oxygen and carbon may easily be accounted for. The human system has the faculty in some states of fever, of forming carbonaceous concretions, especially in gouty affections. Whatever may have been the origin of calcareous matter, all who have any experimental knowledge of its effects in agriculture, will appreciate its value very highly.

We have seen that the metalic base or calcium, united to oxygen, forms pure lime and that lime attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere and then exists unchanged in the form of carbonate of lime as we see it in quarries. We here see two of the ingredients of which all vegetable substances are composed; and when water is sprinkled on newly burnt lime, it absorbs nearly one part in three of water. We here find that lime, in these different states contains all that is necessary to constitute a vegetable substance, viz: oxygen, carbon and hydrogen. It has been formerly shown, that sugar contains oxygen 50.68, carbon 42.47 and hydrogen 6.90 in the 100 parts—also, 450 parts water will dissolve one part of lime; which being taken up by the roots of vegetables, and carried into circulation, there meeting with the hydrogen in the water, and exposed to light and the electric fluid, which appear necessary to the formation of vegetable matter, these materials may be so arranged, as to form sugar or woody fibre, according to the peculiar organic structure of the vegetable parts to which they are applied. In this way it may be seen that lime becomes really the food of plants.

But it is not in this way that lime imparts its greatest value in agriculture. It likewise acts as a solvent of vegetable matters, that are put into the earth, by its chemical action of their substances. When vegetable substances are deposited in the earth, with quicklime, its first operation is to absorb all the moisture from the vegetable fibres; this deprives them of their oxygen and hydrogen; and the carbon is deposited in the earth, and forms the black mould, which being acted upon by oxygen gas and heat, when every 13 grains of carbon that is thus dissolved, from 100 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, which gas being absorbed by water is prepared to renew its round in a new vegetable form.

Newly burnt, or unslacked lime should not be applied as a manure to land, unless it abounds with a quantity of hard unfermentable vegetable matter; in such a case Sir H. Davy says of lime when mixed with moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the two substances; and they form a kind of compost, of which a part is soluble in water. Thus lime renders matter which was comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in vegetable matter, the lime is at the same time converted into carbonate of lime.

We here see the first operation of quick lime is to decompose vegetable matter; and consequently if applied to a growing crop, in land that does not abound with inert vegetable matter, the lime will prey upon the crop of vegetables, which it is

intended, it should nourish.

Sir H. Davy says, it converts most vegetable matter into a compost; but he does not give us the *mode of operation* in which this effect is produced; we may come at an understanding of this operation, if we examine what are the constituents of the mass of lime, and vegetables on which it is intended to act—we have seen that the former is composed of a metalic base, called calcium, and oxygen, forming lime; and that this compound attracts, with considerable force, carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and from surrounding objects. We have seen likewise, in the vegetable matter exposed to its action, oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, in a state of union, forming the vegetable fibres. If any substance be presented to this compound, having a stronger attraction for any one ingredient of the composition, it must leave its union, and form a new composition; which is the case when lime is presented to moistened vegetable matter. By its attraction for carbon it dissolves the union of parts in the vegetable, and attracts the carbon, throwing out the oxygen and hydrogen—these two uniting form water, and we know that lime absorbs water with great avidity. In this process there is prepared a compost containing all the constituent principles of vegetables, in a soluble state; fit to be absorbed by the roots of plants. Fresh burnt lime, in its first effects, decomposes animal matter, and accelerates the capacity of such matter, to become the food of plants. But in this process, the lime combines with carbon, and becomes *mild* lime, or carbonate of lime.

When animal or vegetable remains are destitute of fibrous matter, so as not to require a powerful solvent, or when their bulk is not in too great a proportion, or their tendency to putrescency excessive or noxious, the application of quicklime is an unnecessary reduction of their strength.

In turning under a crop of green clover, I presume the application of quicklime would not be serviceable; as the delicate texture of the clover stalk would not stand in need of being accelerated in its course of decomposition, but would give out its gas as fast as the roots of the growing vegetables could consume it; which should be the point aimed at. On the contrary, in ploughing down a large crop of old field sedge, it will be found but partially decomposed at the end of nine or twelve months after having been ploughed under; and in this instance a coat of quicklime would have accelerated the decomposition, and reduced its hard fibres to a state of solubility, in time for the crop to have been benefitted by its dissolution.

Mild lime moistened with sea water produces more alkali (soda) than when pure water is used; and is said in some cases to have produced more benefit as a manure. The metalic base of lime, or calcium, and oxygen have a tendency to unite in but one known proportion; that which forms lime; and when carbonic acid gas is united to this, in one eertain proportion, (about 43 per cent.) the compound will remain exposed to the atmosphere without any tendency to decomposition, as we see in the quarry. Unburnt powdered limestone has no solvent action upon animal or vegetable substance, and has no tendency to form soluble matter.

Many people labour under a gross mistake who suppose because they possess limestone land, they have no need of using lime as a manure; not understanding that unburnt limestone, even if powdered has no other action as a manure, than common sand. It may be rather more absorbent and more retentive of moisture than silex; but in decomposing vegetable manure it is powerless.

There is no description of lands more benefitted by the application of lime, as a manure, generally, than that from which the limestone is dug. There is frequently an uncombined acid in the earth, which is said to be indicated by the production of the common woodsorrel; this may be seen in limestone land perhaps, more frequently than in any other description of soil, and in that case, the application of mild lime is always a proper remedy.

The oxalic acid which exists in the earth in such places has been discovered by chemists to have a stronger affinity for lime than for any other of the bases, and is used as a test to discover lime when in combination with other substances. This acid unites to the lime, and forms an oxalate of lime; which is found to exist in the roots of many plants; as the onion, gentiana, rubia, rheum, scilla and many others. It is also found in the bark of the berberry, cinnamon, and many others, and in many of the acid fruits, as currants, cherries, &c. Although the oxalate of lime is said to be insoluble, yet by some means it finds its way into the substance of many plants and fruits, How does it get there? by absorption by the roots, or by composition from its elements, within the plant? I will leave this question for others to decide; but will unhesitatingly say, that if the excess of this acid be neutralized by lime, or potash, the farmer will find his land much improved: and find the natural grasses taking the place of sorrel. E. A.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1834.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

DEARLY BELOVED, seeing that we labor for you and you for us, it is meet that we should have a fair understanding, and we therefore, for a few moments beg permission to leave the track agricultural, and commune with you upon some of the "dull realities" of business.—We promised you at the close of our first volume that we would enlarge our sheet, and if there should be sufficient encouragement, procure new type. We enlarged our sheet according to contract. We know of no agricultural paper that is larger than ours, and but one that is as large. But this was all that the fates would then permit us to do. Our new type remained a thing of futurity, and we have "got along" as well as our wits would let us, with our "auld" founts; albeit they were running low and getting "blurred," and causing us much vexation in divers ways, the mention of which would afford neither pleasure to us, nor profit to you. As the current year is drawing to a close we have determined to make a "desperate effort" and fulfil our promise to you, and commence our third volume with a clean, fair and beautiful fine new type right from the mint, whereby we shall be enabled to toil with more satisfaction, and we hope, present you with a sheet as well filled and vastly neater. But to do all this requires "lots" of Mammon. We hate to dun you, knowing from long, woful and weary experience, its trouble giving and heart saddening effects, and we are determined, so long as you will send us "of your own freewill and accord" the small item which will be due us, never to be guilty of such a *pestersome* course. We have just dropped this hint, merely to stir up your pure minds upon the subject, and awaken you to the practising of that pecuniary justice towards us, which, we know, from the very fact of your subscribing for the Maine Farmer, you both love and cherish.

UNFERMENTED SWILL.

A question was asked in one of our late numbers why unfermented swill was not so good for hogs as that which is undergoing fermentation. It is generally considered that swill which is already undergoing fermentation will fatten swine much faster, and, is of course, more economical than swill not in that condition. As no one has appeared as yet for the purpose of answering the question of our correspondent above alluded to, we will venture a few remarks. Vegetable substances contain a large quantity of carbon, and this same substance also enters largely into animal materials, especially into fat and oils, constituting a large portion of these substances. It follows therefore that in animals by the process called digestion, a portion of this carbon of the food is separated and assimilated or converted into chyle and blood, and from these into fat, muscle or flesh, and such like materials which make up the animal body. But before the digestive powers can do this, the food must undergo a change, and the carbon contained in it combined with something that will render it easily dissolved in the fluids of the body. Solid carbon is not dissolved in fluids. Charcoal which is one form of carbon, & indeed is nearly pure carbon, we all know is not soluble in fluids, but still, it may easily be dissolved by adding another substance to it. Take a piece of charcoal and burn it in a close vessel and you change its form. It combines or unites with the oxygen or vital air, and is converted from a hard solid visible state into an invisible air or gas called carbonic acid or fixed air, & strange as it may seem, this same substance which a few minutes ago was a lump of charcoal, is now an invisible gas, and the next minute by agitating it with water is absorbed and becomes liquid, and the next minute if drank will be converted into a portion of a walking, living, breathing animal.

To go back to our first remark, that vegetable substances, such as are used for food, contain a large portion of carbon, not in a pure state to be sure, but mingled with many other substances which render it more liable to undergo fermentation. Now what is fermentation? It is nothing more or less than this carbon combining with the oxygen of the air or atmosphere being converted into an air and escaping in the form of bubbles of gas as it works its way up through the mass. The swill therefore that is in this state, is already to be dissolved in the fluids of the stomach and converted to the animal body. If it is not yet fermented it will not digest so soon, and of course is not changed to fat so soon, and consequently the hog does not fat so fast. In order to bring on fermentation three things are necessary, viz: moisture, air, and heat, and heat is also engendered by the fermentation which serves to keep it up so long as there is any carbon to be converted to gas. And the effects of this fermentation and heat when carried on in the animal stomach is curiously illustrated by the animal itself. Paine Wingate of Hallowell, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, and a close observer, informed us the other day that in his experiments in feeding hogs, when he gave his hog swill that was unfermented he would go and lie down on the ground, but when he gave him swill that was fermenting he would lie quietly in his pen on a plank. This difference of conduct is we think accounted for, by the fact that heat is caused by the act of fermentation, and when fermentation is carried on in the stomach, Sir Porker finds it necessary to sleep out of doors.

KNICKERBOCKER! KNICKERBOCKER! Where art thou? Hast thou gone to take a Rip Van Winkle nap in some nook of the Highlands of the Hudson, or hath some "Headless Horseman" of "Sleepy Hollow" *bunted* you over and sent you like poor "Ichabod Crane"—the Knight of the ferule and hornbook, into the regions of oblivion? Verily we wot not, but this we do wot. According to a bargain of your own making, we published for a long time a full and particular notice of your existence, and the terms for which you would be forthcoming to such as could "sheet over the rhino" according to contract. The story of your existence took up much room in our humble hebdomadal. Many a mammoth squash and *cowcumber*, many a huge pumpkin remained unimmortalized; and many a hobgoblin piece of news died in the bud, because forsooth, you were in the way, and for all this you solemnly promised to appear at our office regularly once a month for and during the space of one year. You appeared *three times* only, and after that *come up missing*. Of those three times we made due notice of your arrival—sometimes with becoming reverence and humility, as one conscious of the presence of a personage from New Amsterdam, even one of the wise men of Gotham, and sometimes somewhat waspishly, *a la mode critique*, all as we agreed, and as it behooved one to do in the line of our vocation, and now what think ye? Will ye appear as in duty bound, or "*fid*" up for damages?

For the Maine Farmer.

RUST IN WHEAT--*No.* 5.

MR HOLMES—I will now finish detailing the examination of the piece of rye which I commenced in my third number. This rye was cut about a week after writing my fourth number, at which time I supposed it as fit for the sickle as it probably would be, although some heads were then in blossom. Some of this has since been thrashed and is pretty fair grain, though some of it is shriveled as might be expected from the green state of part of it. The appearance of rust, &c. did not much vary from what I have before stated. I have mentioned heretofore that I had spring rye and wheat in the same field. This, however, had not the advantage or rather disadvantage of the autumnal dressing of light manure spread on the part sown with winter rye. The wheat, though very thin and also irregular in its growth, was fair wheat, and almost entirely free from rust and smut. The roots of this wheat were some mouldy, but it did not begin to head out until the fermentation of the manure, if there was any, had subsided—of course, as I expected, there was but little of the rerooting process among the wheat plants. In fact, the mould on the roots entirely disappeared before the heads approached the blossoming state. I saw one wheat plant only, and that stood single, on which there was any appearance of rerooting. This was evidently much contracted below the lower joint, which was about an inch from the ground. One single new root had burst from this joint, and at the time I saw it had about reached the surface of the earth. Other plants were evidently some contracted at the lower joint. I also noticed both on the stalks of the wheat and winter rye, where the green state was much protracted, the hard substance composing the joints was much larger than in other plants, and also much longer. In some stalks this was as much as a quarter of an inch in length. This I think plainly indicates a state of disease in those plants. I also noticed in the husks enclosing some few of the kernels of wheat, small maggots of a yellow color, on the indented side of the kernels.—The spring rye succeeded middling well. There was some more appearance of rust on this than on the wheat, as there was also in another piece of land in which both wheat and spring rye was sown. In both fields the result was decidedly in favor of the wheat crop. I examined one field of wheat in the neighborhood about the 4th of July, which was handsomely grown. There were no appearances on the roots or in the stalks dissimilar to mine. I examined the same again about the time of the slight appearance of rust on some of mine. It was free from rust as before, except a small spot where there had been a manure heap. Here I discovered on the leaves a multitude of small red spots similar to those I had discovered on some of my own grain. This I could rub off with my fingers, and which appeared on them in a fine red dust. The land on which this wheat grew was a highly cultivated piece of intervale, which perhaps may be properly called a sandy loam. It had been planted with corn and some other matters the year before, and well manured with barn yard manure, as the luxuriant growth of the wheat plainly indicated. A part of this field was bald wheat, on the stalks of which I noticed the greatest appearance of what has been termed a "dewy moisture" that I have ever seen on any grain; and yet no rust succeeded except on the small spot before mentioned. I have now finished the detail of facts which I thought worth noticing on this subject. As grain is remarkably free from rust this year in this section of the country, it is not probable I shall have any thing more to communicate of matters of fact on this subject. I shall now be happy to hear from any of the correspondents of the Farmer on this interesting subject. As I have endeavored faithfully to notice and detail every fact falling under my own observation which I thought useful on this subject, either to throw light or excite curiosity to scrutinize it more fully and accurately, I hope others will do the same. I cheerfully acknowledge I am satisfied that some of my own views and opinions are incorrect, and that we are still only advanced to the threshhold of enquiry. I may hereafter make some further reflections on this subject. I cease for the present. J. H. J.

Peru, Oct. 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

WINTER KILLING OF GRAIN.

MR HOLMES—This is becoming quite an interesting subject to the farmers of Maine. I have been much pleased to hear from some of your correspondents on the subject of raising winter wheat. Some of them have succeeded and others have not. Your correspondent M. S. states his trial and failure. His was sown sometime in October. This I should think quite too late for winter wheat; and as I have but little faith in sowing wheat or rye late on old farms, I should be glad to know if any have succeeded who have sown late; and also the nature of the soil and subsoil, the state of improvement, &c. I was much pleased with Mr C. Vaughan's experiment of sowing oats with winter wheat. I hope this will be fairly tested. The enquiry has been made why we cannot raise it here as well as in New York. I was in Saratoga County, N. Y. 16 or 17 years ago, and I think I was told winter wheat had declined in that part of the State, and that but little of it was then raised. I had been there about 15 years before when it was raised in considerable quantities. Will not the Editor of the New York Cultivator or some of his correspondents tell us how this thing is. That vast quantities of wheat are raised in that State is a notorious fact; but my idea has been that winter wheat had declined from some cause in the older settled parts of the State, and that the cultivation of it was almost wholly confined to the newly settled parts. I will not vouch for the truth of this, but I know I was told so. But somebody knows all about this, and why don't that somebody tell us all about it. It is not simply because some have failed in cultivating winter wheat this season that I have introduced this subject and made these enquiries, but from facts which have fallen under my own observation in the cultivation of winter rye. I hope we shall get all the facts on this subject. J. H. J.

Peru, Oct. 1834.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The depth of the ocean is a point which has puzzled alike philosophers and practical men, and is after all left in a wide field of conjecture. The most probable guide is analogy, and the wisest men, judging by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea may be measured by the height of mountains, the highest of which are between 20,000 and 30,000 feet. The greatest depth that has been tried to be measured, is that found in the Northern ocean by Lord Mulgrave. He heaved out a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it a cable rope of the length of 4680 feet without finding bottom.

AGRICULTURAL.

TRUSTEES REPORT.—(CONCLUDED.)

The regulations of the Society make it the duty of the Trustees in their Reports to discuss such subjects as they deem conducive to the agricultural interests. To give a view at once of what we consider a desirable situation for a farmer, and to advance some of our views on the management of a farm, we have taken an example.

We fiave supposed it to consist of 100 acres in a body, 30 acres of rocky pasture and 10 acres of fresh meadow, which may be at some distance from the homestead. Of the 100 acres, 30 should be reserved for a wood lot, and the remaining 70 good tillage land, 25 of which would be requried for for pasturing, and the remaining 45 equally divided into mowing and tillage, making 22 1-2 acres of each.

Twenty two and a half acres of English mowing ought to produce thirty five tons of English hay, 35
10 acres fresh meadow will cut 20 tons

55

Corn, fodder, straw and other things equal to 15 tons

70

making 70 tons, or fodder to that amount.

We would divide the hay as follows:

Cows	14 tons
Two of the house kind	7 tons
Eight oxen and steers	16 tons
	37

Leaving thereby three tons for sheep and young cattle.

Twenty two and a half acres under the plough each year we would divide as follows:

1-2 acre garden	1-2 acre
1 1-2 Indian corn	1 1-2 acre
1-2 acre Ruta Baga	1-2 acre
2 acres Potatoes	2 do.
Small grains	18 do.
	22 1-2

We might expect to reap the income as follows:

Corn 75 bushels	$75 00
Potatoes 400 do. at 25 cts. for stock	100 00
Ruta Baga, 400 bushels for stock	72 00
18 acres small grains at $15 per acre income	270 00
Cows, say 5 at $20 each	100 00
Young horse gain	10 0
Gain of the 8 oxen and steers	40 00
Young cattle	40 00
Sheep, wool & lambs, 225 by wool and 175 by lambs	400 00
Pork	75 00
Making	$1010 00

This is a mere outline of the picture, presenting only the grand principles of farming—many of the sources of income are omitted—nothing is said of the profit to be derived from fruit of valuable varieties. The principles, if correct, are to be applied according to individual condition. But we think the time has arrived when the practice of sowing wheat only on ground that was worked the previous year with a little hand hoe, (good in its place to be sure) should become obsolete. Enterprise and improvement are the order of the day, and we wish to see them directed to the mode of cultivating the soil.

Many of the members of this Society can well recollect when a prejudice existed against Sheep husbandry, but the march of improvement in this branch was onward—wool is now among our most important exports, and we recommend to every farmer to keep his sheep this year, for they will increase in value, because wool must in price the next.

We rejoice at the discovery of new localities of lime in this County—hope that marl will yet be found, and both, together with wood ashes and other saline manures, applied to the clover sod, and more ground to the cultivation of the small grains, by the labor of the ox and horse. Then may we expect our farms to equal in value those of New York and Pennsylvania, and, instead of our being purchasers, the Kennebec, that channel made by Nature, will bear away upon its bosom to distant shores, the surplus bread stuffs of the County.

The pleasures of an agricultural life lose nothing in comparison with those of any other pursuit. All the sweets of domestic happiness and social enjoyment are found by the husbandman to their full extent, while he is exempt from the perplexity and anxiety attending most other pursuits. The labor of the field is exactly that employment which is calculated to give composure to the mind, and render the hours of relaxation from toil the best fitted for profitable contemplation and serious reflection. Surrounded by natural scenery, what more likely than that he should "look thro' Nature up to Nature's God?" From what employment does a man return to his dwelling, to the bosom of his family, in a state of mind so well prepared for the enjoyment to be found there, as from the labors of the field? His exercise gives a relish to his food, vigor to his frame, and cheerfulness to his mind. Unperplexed with the cares which disquiet other men, he is prepared to enter with his whole heart into the pleasures of social intercourse, scientific investigation or devotion.

It may seem invidious to institute a comparison among the several occupations of life, but we may be pardoned a moment to speak of Agriculture in contrast with trade and the learned professions, as they are called, the kinds of business most eagerly sought by our enterprising or ambitious young men, by those who wish to live easy or to render themselves useful.

The merchant, if successful, may rapidly accumulate property. He may, by a single speculation, gain his thousands, and by another lose the whole. His mind is ever agitated with the fluctuation of prices—the fear of losses at sea and failures on the land. He can feel but little of that peace and security which the farmer enjoys whose "estate is real"—whose stock is vested in a Bank which he is confident will not fail—though he has not the promise of so large a per cent, he has one upon which he can rely, ensuring him "his own with usury."

The Lawyer, whose mind is richly stored with intellectual treasures, and well prepared for the duties of his profession, may rejoice that he can eloquently plead the cause of the innocent, and sometimes rescue the hard earnings of the poor man from the iron grasp of his cruel oppressor. But his pleasures must be very much diminished by the reflection, that, however strong his moral principles may be, however desirous to "do as he would be done by," his business will not permit him to add to the actual wealth of the community, that he must of necessity live upon the bread earned by others, dependant upon the misfortunes and vices of those around him for a support. The Physician may be happy when his scientific skill enables him to relieve the pain and anguish of his patients. But his avocation is one of fatigue and exposure. He is obliged to contend with competition, ignorance and prejudice, and besides, from the sympathy of nature, he must be made unhappy by the scenes of misery and distress with which he is daily conversant but cannot relieve. The minister of the gospel may delight to point the enquiring traveller to the pathway to Heaven, and rejoice when his flock are safely gathered into the fold of the good Shepherd whose servant he is. But is not his heart constantly pained by the unchristian conduct of the people of his charge, and the prevalence of sin around him?

If then it is true, that a rural life, in peace of mind, contentment and happiness, compares so well with the *favorite* occupations to which we have referred, why the reluctance at engaging in the employment of the farmer? Because it is a more uncertain business, therefore that a competancy cannot be procured? Facts will not warrant sach a conclusion.

Although the farmer's stock will not yield so great interest, he has the advantage of a greater safety in his investment. Though he cannot hope for sudden affluence to "pour upon him lik the mountain torrent," he is sure of a slow and gradual increase resembling "the rill gliding from the well." Let the agriculturalist, with industry and economy, evince the same intelligence with the merchant or professional man, and the path to wealth lies before him.

Let it be remembered, that in the language of another, the "farm of the agriculturalist is a vast Text book of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and other natural sciences, proving their principles, and continually testing the efficacy and value of those principles." That in this occupation as well as all others, knowledge is power. Here is the great error which has prevented men of education from engaging in agricultural pursuits. A belief that the cultivation of the intellect was not necessary to, nor compatible with the cultivation of a farm. In consequence of the prevalence of this idea, which has been fostered by fond, but mistaken parents, the sons of farmers as well as others, as soon as they find that they possess

an intellect and education above their fellows, abandon an occupation which would afford full scope for all their range of thought, and seek some other which they deem better adapted to the investment of their intellectual wealth. This error we hope is fast passing away, but still it should be combatted at the fireside and in the family circle. We want well educated farmers and mechanics and wish just such young men to engage in those pursuits.

As a means of giving your sons a taste for the pursuits of Agriculture, we would propose that whenever they have arrived at an age when their strength and judgment will be adequate to the task of managing a team and plough, that a piece of ground be set apart for their use, to be managed solely by them, and devoted to such crops as they think best, the whole income to be their own, their leisure time only to be employed in its cultivation. This we think would answer the double purpose of fixing habits of industry, and of enkindling a spirit of emulation and enquiry. Keep in view at the same time the cultivation of their minds—teach them as they progress the why and wherefore the reason of things, and that will open to their minds all the range of natural science and satisfy them that a farmer ought to *think* as well as work, and that there is spread out before him enough to give full scope to his intellect, however expanded it may be. We believe that in this way our young men may be more inclined to engage in farming, for the simple reason that they will have more knowledge of the business and understand better the principles upon which it should be conducted.

A similar course might be pursued by mechanics and with equally good effects Other means might be mentioned, but they will suggest themselves to your minds, and be applied under the direction of your good judgments.

In conclusion permit us to remark, that with a divine blessing, which should call forth our liveliest gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, the crops of the present season in this County, under an improved mode of culture, which we may be allowed to say, the exertions of this Society have been somewhat instrumental in bringing about, are most valuable and abundant. This is literally one of the seven years of plenty, and if our farmers pursue a judicious course of cultivating the soil—such a course as the experience of this season has found so good—as Nature and the progress of science shall point out—may we not hope that the seven years of famine will never come? Our annual Cattle Show and Fair are fast approaching—the eyes of the pubiic are turned to this County for our Exhibition of superior stock—more money is offered in premiums than at any preceding year. Every member of the Society should be present with his choicc animals, crops and manufactures, and urge his wife and daughters to present the beautiful specimens of their labor, so that there shall be competition for every premium, the Exhibition rich and valuable, and the character of Kennebec for enterprise and psosperity fully sustained.

SAM'L P. BENSON,
ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN FOSTER, } *Trustees.*

Winthrop, August 27, 1834.

From the (Edinburg) Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

On providing schools for the instruction of farmers' sons in the physical sciences.

BY WILLIAM HAWKINS.

Continued.

ENTOMOLOGY—THE KNOWLEDGE OF INSECTS.

The first step in proof of the utility of this science, might be to show that insects do a great deal of harm; but I shall probably be allowed to take that for granted. The destruction of the turnip crop alone is a very serious national evil. Slugs, grubs, and wireworms eat the seed in the ground and other creeping things in the granary. Flies torment the domestic animals while alive, and blow their flesh when dead. Caterpillars eat cabbage, and moths holes in cloth. Clover seed is destroyed by a small weevil (*Apion flavifemoratum*;) Dutch clover by the *Apion flavipes*; peas in the pod by the small beetle (*Bruchns Granarius.*) The wireworm is the grub of the beetle (*Elater Segatis.*) The turnip fly is properly a beetle,—a little jumping beetle (*Haltica memorum.*)

The problem of course is how to destroy this legion of enemies. Now, to do this, with the greatest effect, we must watch them through all their changes. There may probably be many persons ignorant that most insects pass through four stages of existence, (of which the silk worm affords a familiar instance; 1st, The egg; 2ndly, The caterpillar; 3dly, The chrysalis; and, 4thly, The butterfly or imago. It is in the seeond stage that insects generally do the most mischief. In the egg and chrysalis they do none; and in the imago, some do and some do not. Though we are all familiar with the insect in the shape in which its ravages compel our attention, we are frequently unconcious of its identity under other shapes. Though our last year's crop was destroyed by the wireworm, we should probably pass by a swarm of the parent beetle, the Elater Segetis, without being aware of the relationship; and in the same manner we look on the cockchafer, without suspecting that its issue is the grub which eats the roots of the grass. But however desirable a knowledge of entomology may be no single individual could acquire it all for himself. He need the eyes of Argus,—the patience of Job—and the years of Methusalem. The diligence and sagacity of men who have passed their lives in this study have at length accumulated a body of facts of the highest value; being printed, they have become the property of every body who will take the trouble to read them; and thus a school boy may learn in a few months facts which the labors of his whole life might have been vainly exerted in seeking.

Messrs. Kirby and Spence are the great authorities upon this subject, and from their book, most of the facts here stated have been taken. They themselves suggest a similar application to practice of the truths of their favorite science. "With respect to noxious caterpillars in general," say they, "farmers and gardeners are not usually aware that the best mode of preventing their attacks is to destroy the female fly before she has laid her eggs; to do which, the moth proceeding from each must be first ascertained; but if their research were carried still farther, so as to enable them to distinguish the pupa, and discover its haunts, (and it would not be difficult to detect that of the greatest pest of our gardens, the cabbage butterfly,) the work might be still more effectually accomplished"

The follies committed for want of a little knowledge of entomology, are well illustrated by another passage of the same authors. "In Germany, the gardeners and country people, with great industry, gather whole baskets full of the destructive cabbage moth (*Noctua Brassicæ.*) and then bury them—which is just as if they should endeavor to kill a crab by covering it with water—for many of them being full grown and ready to pass into their next state, which they do under ground, instead of destroying them by this manœuver, their appearance again the following year in great numbers is actually facilitated. Yet this plan, applied to our common cabbage caterpillar, which does not go under ground, would succeed."

The process of destroying noxious insects by attacting them in their early stages is not new in this country P. Musgrave collected the chrysaldis in the spring so as to become acquainted with them, and then employed people to catch and kill the moths and the butterfles. If you catch 200 in a day you destroy 10 0 0 eggs, which would give 120,000 in a fortnight. Might not boys and girls be well employed in doing this? They have all the organ of destructiveness.

In short, it is abundantly evident, that if we knew them in all their changes, and know where they are concealed in autumn, winter and spring, we might exterminate these multitudes which are now as sands upon the sea shore. And if not all the knowledge required be yet in our possession, a great deal is, and might be easily imparted to the young farmer, if we could catch *him* in his chrysalis state; and what little is still wanting would soon be accumulated when we had set so many keen and interested eyes to observe; a fly could scarcely move but they would be watching him.

THE DISEASE OF CATTLE.

This is an important subject. There is no individual of many years experience in farming, who has not suffered severe losses from the death of horses, cows, or sheep. Diseases among sheep are perhaps the most common and the most extensive, and to whom is the cure of them entrusted? Generally to a laboring man, who has not the remotest knowledge of the several organs which compose the animal frame, or of their functions, and whose education has not fitted him to reason correctly even upon the few facts which he knows. What should we think of entrusting our friends

or relations in sickness to a man who had studied no more of anatomy or medicine than a shepherd? And the miscief is not confined to their ignorance of the true remedy. Ignorant men are the most irreclaimable theorists. They attribute disorders to the most fanciful cause, and then from their assumed or absurd premises, they argue away to a conclusion as hardily as a geometrician. I have heard many striking instances of this from a friend of mine, who is himself both a physician and a philosopher. One poor patient laid the blame of his sufferings upon a cause which few would have thought of. "Sir," said he, "*it is the wind meeting the digester*;" and no doubt his remedy would have been to have put some covering round the digester, to keep the wind away. Another poor fellow was troubled with a rising of the lights and being asked whether he had taken any thing for it, "Yes," he said, "he had swallowed some shot to keep them down." And I beg to assure the incredulous, that this is an extremely common disease and remedy in this neighborhood; and these are the very men who prescribe for our sheep! Formerly it was the custom to ascribe disease to the direct operation of the devil, and of course the cure was correlavent to the assigned cause. "Touching the heart and the liver, if a devil or an evil spirit troubled any, we must make a smoke thereof before the man or the woman, and the party shall be no more vexed, and the devil shall smell it and flee away, and never come again any more." And the story goes on to say, that in Tobit's case the evil spirit fled, when he had smelt it, into the utmost parts of Egypt; but I do not suppose that this kind of fumigation would do now-a-days. But, let us proceed to the horses, with which, indeed the case is not much better. If you send for a farrier, the message not unfrequently is, that he cannot come to see the horse to night, but that he has sent him a drink, and will come and see him in the morning. Now, try this system by the same test; how would you like it yourself? You are suddenly attacked with a violent complaint and you send for Sir H. Halford. He never saw you perhaps in his life, and knows nothing whatever about what is the matter with you; but he sends his compliments and desires you to take a dose of Daffy's Elixer; and if your complaint be what is very common with horses, viz. inflammation of the viscera, this dose will probably finish you, as out of all doubt it has finished many an unfortunate quadruped. Not that the absence of the farrier signifies much; he probably does not know a bit the less of the disease on that account. The study of horse medicine and surgery, has no doubt made much greater progress than that of cows or sheep, and some of its professors are men of sense and education, as I am personally able to testify; but how few are they compared with those of an opposite character. It was said with much point and truth, by an old physician, that in all cases of illness there were three things to consider,—the patient, the disease, and the doctor; and that if any two of them pulled together, they would be able to beat the third. In the case I have been supposing, it is the disease and the doctor against the patient.

Cows, again, stuff themselves with cabbage or other succulent food, which by and by ferments and gives out a great deal of carbonic acid gas; the stomach becomes distended, and if relief be not speedily afforded, the animal dies.

Many a valuable creature has perished in this way, whose life might have been saved if the owner had been chemist enough to know what would stop the fermentation, or had been provided with mechanical instruments for drawing off the gas. And these attacks are sudden,—remedies to be useful must be near. There is no time to fetch the doctor, even supposing him worth fetching. The owner himself must know what to do, and how to do it. It is not supposed to make every farmer an accomplished surgeon; that would be impossible; but it is not impossible, and it would not be useless to teach him at school something of the structure and diseases of the animals on whose health his fortune depends; something of the symptoms by which those diseases are indicated, and something of the operation of the most important medicines. Being so constantly slaughtered for domestic purposes, there would never be wanting opportunities for studying their organization. The national gain, by diffusions of this sort of knowledge, would be immense. According to Mr Colquhoun's estimate, there were in the United kingdom, so long ago as 1812,

1,800,000 horses.
10,000,000 horned cattle.
42,000,000 sheep and lambs.

There are no tables published of sickness and mortality among quadrupeds; but out of 53,000,000, the deaths occasioned by disease in the course of a year must amount to an enormous total. In Holland, above 500,000 cattle are known to have died of disease within twenty years. At 10*l.* a piece, this would come to 250,000*l.* a year. The tenth part of one year's loss upon this article of cows alone, would be enough to put into operation throughout the whole kingdom schools, which would create ten times as much wealth annually as was lost by the death of cows. If money laid out in diffusing knowledge produced a return of only one hundred fold, it would be certainly an eligible investment; but a hundred fold would be little compared with its eventual products.

Mechanics.—The art of producing a given result with the smallest expense of power.

It is very important to make power go as far as possible, because it is the dead weight upon a farm. Horses eat and drink but produce neither milk nor wool. Perhaps the best way to show the value of this kind of knowledge, is to point out the losses attendant on its absence. Every body must have seen ploughs so ill constructed as to require three horses to draw them through a soil which might have been worked well enough with two, in a plough of the improved pattern. Instead of a sharp edge contrived to cut the ground, and a well formed mould-board to turn it over, you may sometimes see a blunt wedge dragged slowly through the soil, to the intolerable fatigue of the cattle, as well as the rapid destruction of the plough and harness; but little work is done, and that little in an expensive and slovenly manner.* Carts and wagons, too, are susceptible of great improvement; their more common faults are their weight,—the friction at the axle, the dishing of the wheels, and the want of springs; the consequence is that a horse is jaded and knocked up by what would, under more skilful management, have been an easy day's journey. An acquaintance with mechanics would also induce a man to pay more attention to the state of the roads. But besides carts and ploughs we are every day introducing fresh machinery. We thrash, dress, plant and sow by its aid, and though of no very intricate construction, those machines are somewhat more so than the old farming implements. The farmer is not to expect his laborers to study their principles, and he is not up to his work unless he can tell whether his tools are well or ill made, and cure the cause of any defect in their worings. If, by a little here and there, a man can save the labor of one horse on a farm, it is a great thing. The multitudes of machines which are risinglike meteors around us, should, in this branch of science, at all events, unteach, us the foolish vanity of supposing our present practices the best possible. In the West Indies they are no doubt as well convinced of the excellence of their agriculture as we are, and they have not generally introduced either the plough or the wheel-barrow! My authority for this is the writer of a lively sketch of their manners and customs, entitled "Marly, or a Planters Life in the West Indies." He says, "After a week or five days of this kind of labor, very distressing to the people, few acres indeed were gone over, although there were rather more than one hundred negroes employed, one day with another, digging these holes in the ground. *Had the ground been previously tilled with the plough*, an amazingly greater quantity of these holes could have been made in one day than it was possible for the people to effect in three or four, in the manner in which they worked.—To carry the manure to the required spot was the task of the negroes, who with some little help at the manure-heaps, had to fill their baskets and then carry them on their heads at a pretty smart pace, and empty them

*By the way, it appears to me that an improvement might be made upon the best ploughs now in use. The cutting of the soil appears to be scientifically done; but the clod, when cut presses with force against the shoulders of the mould-board, and offers considerable resistance to its advance. Evidently the force which turns it over should, if possible, be made to act at right angles with the track of the plough, whereas at present, it approaches the same line. Might not an endless chain or a horizontal wheel of small diameter, be inserted just at the point where the clod presses upon the mould board, so as to ease the friction? If the pulverization of the clod be the object, that would be more economically effected by rolling and harrowing afterwards.

into the holes. This employment of bearing the manure none of the carriers at all relished, but the stimulus of the whip, and the daily encouragement of a dram of rum effected wonders. *Had the people been furnished with wheel-barrows*, they could have performed their task with ease."

It need not be inferred from this, that I suppose our practice as faulty as theirs. It adduced for no other purpose than to rouse people from the lethargic dream, in which we are all to apt to indulge, that the established practice is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. [*Concluded next week.*

SUMMARY.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the Francis Depau, from Havre, Paris papers of the 4th ult., which furnish London dates of the 3d have been received in New York.

The intelligence of Don Pedro's death at Lisbon, reached Paris on the 5th.

We see nothing of general interest in these papers.

Mr. Armand Carrel, surrendered himself on the 5th to the police. and was sent to St. Palagie, to undergo his term of imprisonment.

A duel has been fought at Allier, between M. Edgard Ney, the son of the celebrated Marshal, and a M. Petitjean Montbelair. The sword of the latter passed through Ney's right hand.

The new government of Spain has to contend with severe financial embarrassments.

Letters from Valencia announce that in that province there died in nine days, 2000, who were attacked by the cholera.

GREECE.

The revolt of the relatives of Colocotroni and Coliopulo had been suppressed, and the leaders, after a sanguinary conflict, conveyed in chains to Nauplia.

Another insurrection has broken out in Maina and the Morea among the partizans of Colocotroni.

The Wool Growers of Hampshire county and some from the neighboring ones, met at Chesterfield last Thursday.—Josiah Mills, Esq. of Worthington, was in the chair. A number of resolutions were passed and a central committee of correspondence appointed, consisting of Isaac C. Bates, Oliver Warner, Sylvester Judd, Josiah Mills and Levi Kingman. A proposition was made, that a place should be provided in each town where Wool could be stored and labelled and ready for examination. That the Secretary of the Corresponding Committee, residing in Northampton,shall keep a book,in which shall be registered the towns, the amount in each for sale, its quantity and price, and the owner's name. A manufacturer can then refer to the Register and find something to supply his wants, and the Grower saved the expense and trouble of transporting it to the Boston market.—*Northampton Cour.*

Uncommon Occurrence.—On Thursday last some persons were opening an old well in Hawkins street, for the purpose of placing in it a suction pipe. Before any attempt was made to descend, a light was brought, in order by letting it down, to ascertain whether the air was fit for respiration. The moment the light was held over the well, an instantaneous combustion took place, emitting a light blue flame, accompanied with intense heat, and jarring the ground and buildings for some rods around. Two men, who were standing at the top of the well, was considerably scorched and blistered.—*Boston Patriot.*

Cholera in St. John.—The constant communication between the city of St. John and Eastport makes the reports of cholera cases in that city of more than usual importance. From the St. John Courier of Nov. 1, we learn that the cholera is there on the increase. The Courier says—31 new cases and 11 deaths having been reported since Saturday last; while, during the preceeding week, the new cases were 12, and the deaths 7. We are glad, however, to be able to state, that the deaths latterly do not bear so great a proportion to the number of cases as during the preceding week. Total number of cases, 68—deaths 32.

Manufacture of Beads.—Venice is the great market for beads; they are made on the island of Murano in the vicinity of Venice. The glass is melted as for other purposes, and two men take out a small quantity of the melted mas upon their rods and blow it until a rude cane is formed about six inches in diameter, having the rod attached to the apex. They then join the large open ends, which cohere, endorsing a body of air; they then run in opposite directions about 75 feet each, forming a glass tube 150 feet long. This is cut up into rods 27 inches long, which are cut by another set of workmen into pieces whose length is twice the diameter. They are then put into a quantity of ashes, formed into a paste, and kneaded up until the tubes are next put into a sheet iron cylinder through which goes a crank; this is thrust into a furnace and heated and revolved rapidly, by which means the beads are softened and formed into globes. They are then assorted and prepared for market.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Jacob Abbot, of Windham, was drowned on Sunday last, while crossing a pond in that town for the purpose of attending a meeting. Three other gentlemen were in the boat with him when it upset, and one of them, Mr Dinsmore, shared his fate. The other escaped.—[Exeter, N. H. Letter.

Health of New Orleans. The Bulletin of the 26th ult, says there is none, and has been no epidemic there, and that the health of New Orleans, has not been surpassed by that of any other city, during the past season. The Bulletin considered it, at the time, perfectly safe for absentees to return, and for strangers to enter the city.

Errata. On page 340 of this number, for HOUSE kind read horse kind.

MARRIAGES.

In *B*ath, Mr William Fermage to Mrs *C*harlotte *H*astings. *C*apt. Richard Rich to Mrs *A*lice J. *A*thern.

*I*n Phipsburg, Mr John Street of Portland, to Miss *R*achel Pettengill of Bath.

In Salem, Mass. Mr *G*eorge W. Nichols, printer, of Thomaston. to Miss *S*usan G. Treadwell.

DEATHS.

In Green, *A*ug. 9th, Mr Samuel Lane, aged 28—on the 12th, his son, Daniel Lane, aged 15—20th, his wife, Sarah Lane, aged 50.

In Ellsworth, Mr Moody Munroe, formerly of China, aged about 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 3.

(*R*eported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market about 4500 Cattle, say 3600 *B*eef Cattle and 900 Steres, 6000 Sheep and 2100 *S*wine.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—No particular variation from last week—we noticed a few yoke uncommonly fine taken on drift, at something more than $5. *W*e quote prime at 4 75 a 5; good 4 a 4 25, Cows 3 50 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle—One large lot (the two years old out) was taken at 3 50, one at 3 67, & one at 3 75, some in each lot would make mess. *W*e quote Mess $3 75 a 4; *N*o. 1, $3 25 a 3 50; No. 2, at 3.

Stores—*F*ormer prices fully supported, viz—Yearlings 6 a 8; two year old $8 a 15; three year old 17 a $25.

Sheep.—Dull, and prices reduced; ordinary at 1 25 a 1 38; middling 1 42, 1 58, 1 62; better qualities 1 71, 1 75, 1 84, 3 and 2 25; some lots nearly half Wethers.

Swine—Sales brisk; lots not selected at 4 for sows and 5 for barrows; lots selected at 4 1-2 a 5 1-2; one lot of barrows at 5; one entire lot of 400 half barrows at 4 1-4; several hundred were retailed at 4 1-4 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows: those weighing under 60, 5 a 6c.

FIRE FRAMES,

Of the first quality—different sizes, for sale by DAVID STANLEY Winthrop, and JOHN GILMORE Leeds. Nov. 13.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the last of October, five CALVES—three of them Heifers and two Steers. The owner is requested to call and take them away and pay charges.

JONATHAN FOGG.

Monmouth, Nov. 6, 1834.

SCHOOL MEETING.

THE legal Voters in School District No. 4, in Winthrop, are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School house in said District, on Monday the 17th day of November inst. at six o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To choose a Clerk.
3d. To see what measures the District will take, if any, to repair their *S*chool house.
4th. To make arrangements for the Winter Schools.
5th. To determine what portion of their School money shall be applied to the support of a school taught by a master and what part to that taught by a mistress, if any; and to determine what description of scholars shall attend each school.
6th. To choose an Agent or agents and instruct the same.
7th. To choose Committees and instruct them.
8th. To transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting. PLINY HARRIS, Agent.

Winthrop, November 3, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable FARM, situate about one and a half miles from Winthrop village on the old road to Wayne; containing one hundred and ten acres of excellent land, fifty of which are tillage, and the remainder woodland of first quality. There are upon the premises a convenient low double house and a barn, a good well of water; and a young orchard of about one hundred trees. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Winthrop village.

C. B. MORTON, 2d.

Winthrop. Nov. 7, 1834. 6w.

HOGS AND PIGS.

I WILL sell or let on reasonable terms, an excellent BOAR, thirteen months old, of the *large spotted Woburn or Duke of Bedford's breed*, crossed with a good breed imported from England by Mark W. Pierce Esq. of Portsmouth N. Hampshire.

I will also sell reasonably after the first of January next, a very good BOAR, now six months old, entirely of the *Mackey breed* so called.

I have also a litter of TEN PIGS, which came from a first rate sow bred by *Capt. Mackey* of Boston, and the boar first mentioned above. I will sell them at the age of four weeks, which will be about the first of December, at the low price of one dollar a head, owing to the lateness of the season. SANFORD HOWARD.

Vaughan Farm,
Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1834.

TO SELL OR LET,

A FEW BUCKS of the mixed breed, from the full blood Dishley Buck and the full blood Merino Ewe. These Bucks have from six to seven-eighths of the Dishley breed in the cross.

The value of this breed is well known, from the sale and hire of a number of Bucks for the last 4 years, and the superiority has been well attested by those persons who have bought or hired them from the subscriber. The peculiar excellence of the breed consists in its being hardy; generally free from disease; in the great disposition to fatten; in the sufficiency of milk in the Ewes to rear their lambs, and in the wool when sheared, after it is well washed on the Sheep's back, being fit, without further preparation, for the manufacturer.

Those who wish for any Bucks may apply to the subscriber in Hallowell.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Oct. 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, appointed to award premiums on Wheat, *C*orn, *R*ye, Peas, Beans, Oats and Peas, and Broom Corn, are hereby notified to meet at Mr Carr's Hotel in Winthrop, on the third Monday of December next, at nine o'clock A. M. All those who intend to present claims for premiums on said crops will govern themselves accordingly.

JOSEPH METCALF, Chairman of said Com.

Nov. 6, 1834.

WANTED,

Bbl. HOOP POLES, for which a fair price will be paid by H. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, Oct. 15, 1834

POETRY.

THE LEAF.

See the leaves around us falling,
Dry and withered to the ground;
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
In a sad and plaintive sound '—

"Sons of *A*dam, once in Eden,
*B*lighted when, like us, he fell,
Hear the lecture we are reading,
'Tis, alas! the truth we tell.

Maidens, much, too much presuming
On your boasted white and red,
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Numbered now among the dead.

Griping misers, nightly waking,
*S*ee the end of all your care;
*F*led on wings of our own making,
We have left our owner bare.

*S*ons of honor, fed on praises,
Fluttering high in fancied worth,
Lo! the fickle air, that raises,
*B*rings us down to parent earth.

Learned sophs, in systems jaded,
Who for new ones daily call,
*C*ease, at length, by us persuaded,
Every leaf must have its fall.

Youths, though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace,
Let not cloudless skies deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venerable sires, grown hoary,
*H*ither turn the unwilling eye,
Think, amidst your falling glory,
*A*utumn tells us winter's nigh.

Yearly, in our course returning,
Messengers of shortest stay,
Thus we preach, this truth concerning,
Heaven and earth shall pass away.

On the Tree of Life eternal,
Man, let all thy hope be staid,
*W*hich alone, for ever vernal,
Bears a leaf that shall not fade."

MISCELLANY.

LIFE--A BOOK.

We compare life to a book. You may smile at the simile, yet life may be likened to an intensely interesting volume. It is a great, a glorious book; of strange and thrilling incident; of varied and ever varying contents; of joy and love; of hope and despair; of light and shade; of misery—and the grave closes the contents.

There are the golden passages in the book of life, and these are the sunny hours of childhood. The mind loves to rove through its flowery meads, and linger amid its fond enchantments. The syren hope sings in its sun-lit bowers, and all is light and redolent of bliss. We read with breathless interest—we take no heed of time—and weep when the chapter closes.

Next a tale of love enchants us: and we rove with frenzied interest through the wildering bowers of affection. What hope—what love—what fond desires! Yet its gloomy *finale* shows us, that

"'Tis but a false, bewildering fire;
Too often love's insidious dart
*F*eeds the fond soul with sweet desire,
But wounds the heart!

Now we turn to the more sober expectations of friendship. The ardent flame of love has been quenched by the damps of disappointment; and the rational hopes of friendship absorb all our interest.—But as we find too soon that the reality is far, very far below our fancied standard; that it is too often but a phantom, which flits away like 'the baseless fabric of a vision:'

"*A* sound which follows wealth and fame
But leaves the wretch to weep,"

Then we open upon a new page, and here is manhood's busy story. And for a while we are lost in the cares, the business, and the tumoils of life. But the page soon tires. It is a monotonous tale; and again we turn to the —— but we cannot review the book order; let us turn to the closing chapter.

And there what a sad collection of incidents meet the eye! Sickness—misery—a coffin—a winding-sheet! The deep tones of the death-bell falling heavily on the ear, sound a solemn "Finis"—and the lids are closed forever!—*New-Yorker.*

THE LONG EVENINGS.

Now come the long evenings, and their employments and amusements. Females, especially, find enough to do. How much of truth in the saying, that "women's work is never done!" Who ever considered the number of stitches in a pair of stockings, or a shirt, without trembling lest a general mutiny among females, might leave him to tremble, or at least shiver, still worse? And yet the fingers of our industrious help meets, and daughters, and sisters seldom tire.

Cannot some ingenious female—for ingenuity is not confined to one sex—devise a seamless shirt, with its gussets and wristbands, and collar, and selvages, as durable as hemming?

Every "better half," immense as the labor is, prides herself on thinking that she could never do too much towards making good garments for man. Now is it not in our power to relieve her if she cannot relieve herself, from some of this labor? Not by getting around the chimney fireplace, morning and evenings, and by the light of a little pine fuel, put our own hands to the spindle and "take hold of the distaff," as do the men in some parts of Austria; but by devising machinery for sewing and knitting by steam.

The following curious article is from Hone's Every Day Book; and may amuse, if it should not instruct. It purports to give the number of stitches made by "my aunt," in a "plain shirt, for her grandfather."

	Stiches.
Stiching the collar, four rows	3,000
Sewing the ends	500
Button holes and sewing on buttons	150
Sewing on the collar, and gathering the neck	1,204
Stitching wristbands	1,228
Sewing the ends	68
Button holes	148
Hemming the slits	264
Gathering the sleeves	840
Setting on wristbands	1,468
Stitching shoulder straps, three rows each	1,880
Hemming the neck	390
Sewing the sleeves	2,554
Setting in sleeves and gussets	3,050
Taping the sleeves	1,526
Sewing the seams	848
Setting side gussets	424
Hemming the bottom	1,104
Total number,	20,646

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE
REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by *Joseph Hiscock, Esq.* Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General *A*gent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transfering to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General *A*gent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric *A*nodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric *A*nodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the pubhc generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ach and ague.

Z. T. Milliken,
Francis Butler,
Jonathan Knowlton,
Thomas D. Blake, M. D.
James Gould.

☞ The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the *inventor*, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.
Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. *A*ugusta, *A*gent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric *A*nodyne. *A*ll orders on the State *A*gent, must be *post paid.*

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric *A*nodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. ☞ *Price 75 cents per bottle.*

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, *R*eadfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whittier, Chesterville; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, *W*ilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z T. Milliken, *F*armington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. F. Day, Strong; *R*euben *B*ean & Co Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; *F*letcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. *W*aterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.

Farmington, May 6 1834.

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